

How the Passover Is  
Being Observed in St. Louis.  
Event commemorating exodus of Jews from  
Egypt doubly celebrated this week. See  
tomorrow's  
BIG SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

Better Homes, Better Tenants, Better Positions,  
Better Investments—12,000 offers to choose from  
in the Big Want Directory Sunday.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With Associated Press News Service

VOL. 69. NO. 231.

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1917—12 PAGES.

PRICE 1 St. Louis and Suburbs, One Cent  
Elsewhere, Two Cents.

## GERMAN GUNBOAT AT GUAM BLOWN UP BY CREW; 7 KILLED

Cormoran, Interned Since Beginning  
of War, Sunk When U. S. Officials  
Prepare to Take Possession.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The interned German gunboat Cormoran, at Guam, has been blown up.

The Cormoran refused to surrender to the American forces which went to take possession of her and was destroyed by her crew. Two German warrant officers and five enlisted men of the crew were killed in the explosion.

Twenty officers, 12 warrant officers and 321 enlisted men were taken prisoners.

## WINTER WHEAT CROP IS SHORT 50,000,000 BU.

Slump in Cereal Production Pro-  
vides America With First  
War Feeding Problem.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A prospec-  
tive slump of more than 50,000,000 bushels  
in the winter wheat crop, as com-  
pared with last year's crop, is the first  
war feeding problem to confront the  
country. Official estimates of the De-  
partment of Agriculture today—the first  
for the 1917 harvest—forecast that much  
of a decrease, although the acreage is  
much greater.

The food problem of the coming year  
being one of the paramount questions  
affecting the United States in the war,  
extraordinary interest centered in the  
Government's report today showing the  
condition and production forecast of the  
winter wheat crop planted last autumn.

**Two-Thirds of Production.**  
The extent of the winter wheat crop,  
usually about two-thirds of the entire  
production of wheat in this country, is  
a vital question inasmuch as the allies  
will depend to a large degree upon  
American supplies and Argentina has  
placed an embargo on wheat and flour  
exports.

The winter wheat area last autumn  
was 40,000,000 acres, one of the largest  
acreages ever planted. How  
much of this acreage will have to be  
abandoned because of conditions  
which prevailed during the winter,  
has been a cause of much speculation.

Reports from different sources  
reaching the department of agriculture  
have indicated that there was  
some winter killing of winter wheat  
in many sections of Kentucky,  
Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Mis-  
souri, Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas,  
and of hard red winter wheat in the  
western and southwestern plains,  
particularly in Kansas and Okla-  
homa. Whether the extent of the  
damage is more than the average  
was uncertain. Lack of adequate  
snow covering during the winter has  
been reported and prolonged and sev-  
eral drouth conditions have followed.

**Says Acreage Abandoned.**  
Much of the winter wheat acreage  
that had been abandoned undoubtedly  
will be sown to spring wheat be-  
cause of the indicated shortage of the  
winter crop and the prevailing high  
prices.

Cereal specialists of the department  
of agriculture are recommend-  
ing to farmers that if the crop is  
not more than half killed to let it  
grow. Where more than that has  
been killed in the northern part of  
the belt sowing to spring wheat is  
recommended but in the northern  
part of the region planting of corn  
is proposed.

**Wheat Up 64 Cents to 12 on Poor  
Crop Report.**

The Government crop report showing  
a winter wheat condition on April 1 of  
62.4, and indicating a harvest of 420,-  
000 bushels, compared with 481,740,000  
bushels a year ago, whirled future  
prices 64 to 12 cents higher on the  
Merchants' Exchange today, and carried  
the market to new high records by a  
wide margin.

Trade was excited while the advance  
lasted, with quotations varying as much  
as 1 cent between sales.

July wheat, the new crop month, ad-  
vanced 61.75 cents to 12.75 cents. The  
condition figure of 62.4 is the low-  
est ever reported by the Government at  
this time of year, and compares with  
78.8 in 1916, 88.8 in 1915, and the previous  
two in 76.5 in 1904.

The smallest recorded winter wheat  
acreage was 35,000 in 1904.

Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

## MAJOR TO OUST FIRE CHIEF; OFFERS JOB TO SWINGLEY

Declares He Will Remove Hen-  
derson "in Interest of Har-  
mony in Department."

NEW PLACE FOR MCKELVEY

Building Commissioner to Be-  
come Public Safety Director;  
Fill Both Positions.

Mayor Kiel today made it known that  
he is about to remove Fire Chief Hen-  
derson "in the interest of harmony in  
the department." This announcement  
followed quickly the visit of 40 business  
men to Mayor Kiel yesterday afternoon  
to protest against Henderson's removal.  
The delegation handed to the Mayor  
a petition with 500 signatures, de-  
manding that Henderson be retained.

In announcing that Henderson was to  
be superseded, the Mayor said he would  
offer the position of Fire Chief to Di-  
rector of Public Safety Swingley, if  
Swingley would accept it. Swingley for  
many years was fire chief.

**McKelvey to Be Promoted.**

Whether or not Swingley accepts the  
chief's job, he is to be superseded, as  
the Mayor made it known that he is  
about to appoint Building Commis-  
sioner McKelvey as Director of Public  
Safety.

McKelvey is one of the Mayor's closest  
political henchmen. In his present position  
his salary is \$5000 a year. As Di-  
rector of Public Safety he would receive  
\$8000 a year and would be in di-  
rect control of the fire department and other  
important branches of the city govern-  
ment.

It is Mayor Kiel's intention to make  
no appointment of a successor to Mc-  
Kelvey as Building Commissioner. He  
says McKelvey can perform the duties  
of that position while Director of Public  
Safety, thus saving \$5000 a year to the  
city treasury.

Director Swingley today said to re-  
porters that he had not decided whether  
he would accept an appointment as Fire  
Chief, but he was inclined to think he  
could not. The change would involve a  
reduction in his salary from \$8000 to  
\$4000 a year.

**Henderson Denies Any Discord.**

Chief Henderson said: "If Mayor Kiel  
thinks it best in the interest of his ad-  
ministration and the city to depose me  
as Chief, in fact, of course, I have  
nothing to say but to accept." He  
said he will gracefully accept dismissal.  
But I would like to have it understood  
that, so far as I know, there is perfect  
harmony throughout the Fire Depart-  
ment.

Henderson, at the time of his pro-  
motion to Chief, four years ago was  
secretary to Chief Swingley. Before  
that he had served in various capacities  
in the department and had risen to the  
rank of Lieutenant.

Shortly after he became Chief, he  
issued stringent rules for the conduct  
and government of the department and he  
was vigilant in seeing that these rules were enforced.

One of his favorite methods of ob-  
servation was to make unannounced  
visits late at night to engine houses  
in all parts of the city to satisfy himself  
that the rules were being kept.

**Originator of Firemen's Show.**  
Henderson published a paper in the  
interest of fire prevention and had moving  
pictures prepared for public exhibi-  
tions showing how carelessness might  
cause fire. He was the originator of  
the firemen's show which was given in  
a park in South St. Louis about a  
year ago.

After the Christian Brothers' College  
fire in which six lives were lost, his  
conduct in directing the work of the  
firemen was inquired into by a Coroner's  
jury and by the Board of Aldermen.  
Both exonerated him of all blame for  
the disaster.

**Indemnity of the Cormoran at Guam**  
has been the cause of continual conflict  
and disagreeable incidents between the  
American naval officers in charge of the  
islands and the German crew.

On several occasions former German  
Ambassador Bernstorff appealed to the  
State Department on behalf of the Cor-  
moran's officers and crew to have the  
vessel transferred to San Francisco.  
Each time the Navy Department re-  
fused.

The Cormoran was chased into Guam  
by Japanese warships soon after the  
declaration of war between Japan and  
Germany. The ship had exhausted her  
supplies while raiding commerce and was  
compelled to burn her woodwork struc-  
ture to make steam under which she  
reached that port.

The Cormoran was formerly a steamer  
in the Russian fleet, was captured  
early in the morning of Aug. 3 by S. M.  
S. Emden, and was formally put in  
service as a German auxiliary cruiser.

Her name before capture was the  
Rhein. During peace, she was in the  
passenger trade between Shanghai and  
Singapore. She was later in Tsing Tao  
and was overhauled and could do better  
than 22 knots. She was then equipped  
with guns, manned by a German crew.  
The old German gunboat Cormoran  
was being dismantled at Tsing Tao and the  
captain and most of her crew were  
transferred to the newly converted aux-  
iliary cruiser. She was taken the first  
night of the war and was the first  
prize of the Emden. The Russian  
cabinet had been taken inside of ter-  
ritorial waters of Japan, which was  
prior to Japan's entering hostilities

**Our Entry Into the War With  
the Allies Not an "Entangling  
Alliance" Within the Meaning  
of Washington's Farewell Ad-  
dress.**

Sterling E. Edmunds, Inter-  
national Lawyer, points out that the first  
President made an exception in favor of  
temporary alliances for na-  
tional defense and precisely  
covers the present crisis.

**St. Louis Woman to Lead  
the Mobilization of American  
Women for the War.**

She tells of the work ahead  
for her sex in preparing the  
nation to strike its enemy a  
crushing blow.

**Order Your Copy Today**

**SOCIALISTS CAST 3482 VOTES**

William M. Brandt, Socialist candi-  
date for Mayor, received 3482 votes at  
July 1st, the new crop month, ad-  
vanced 61.75 cents to 12.75 cents. The  
condition figure of 62.4 is the low-  
est ever reported by the Government at  
this time of year, and compares with  
78.8 in 1916, 88.8 in 1915, and the previous  
two in 76.5 in 1904.

The smallest recorded winter wheat  
acreage was 35,000 in 1904.

Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

## St. Louis Naval Militiamen Answering Call to Colors



Taking their civilian bundles  
home with them after registering  
as ready to go to war.

## NAVAL RESERVES HERE ARE CALLED TO COLORS

Work of Mobilizing Motor Boat  
Craft Will Begin Under Di-  
rection of Lieut. Thomas.

In accordance with the President's or-  
ders issued yesterday for the mobiliza-  
tion of the navy, Lieut. Langworthy, in  
charge of the recruiting station at Se-  
venth and Chestnut streets, this morning  
dispatched messages to nine men in St.  
Louis, who are naval reserves or "fleet  
naval reserve" men.

Lieut. Nelson Thomas, U. S. N., also  
returned from Chicago Thomas will com-  
plete the work of mobilizing and organ-  
izing the available motor boats privately  
owned in and about St. Louis. These  
boats will be used in readiness for what-  
ever service may be demanded of them.

**Men Called to Colors.**

The nine men to whom mobilization  
orders were issued to are: Adolph Rich-  
ard Eckstrand, 424 Amherst avenue;  
John Henry Grisser, 1406 Newhouse  
avenue; Claude Lester Moon, 1304 Mississ-  
ippi avenue; Ernest Victor Moore, 1416  
Dolman street; John Edward Roeger,  
402 Labadie avenue; August Holtz, 1407  
Francis avenue; William A. Hoover, 912  
Hiodamien avenue; Frank Feldman, 174  
Preston place; Jay A. Matthews, 4638  
Shirley place.

Lieut. J. B. Maxfield, commander of  
the Alton Naval Reserves, applied at  
the local recruiting station for confir-  
mation in the rank of Lieutenant and  
after being confirmed, will depart to-  
night with his contingent for Chicago.  
The naval reserve men in the city will  
be sent to Philadelphia and probably  
will be joined by reserve men from the  
State and adjacent parts of the Middle West.

**Retiring Not Active.**

Lieut. Langworthy stated that while  
the recruiting was progressing rapidly  
it was not as vigorous as should be ex-  
pected. Fourteen enlistments were made  
yesterday at the Seventh street station  
and about twice that number of applica-  
tions filed. According to Lieut. Lang-  
worthy, the physical examination is not  
strict until the applications are accepted  
and the men examined for confirmation.

No instructions have been sent to Fed-  
eral officials here relative to the en-  
forcement of the President's order that  
enemy aliens must not go within half a  
mile of a munition factory or other  
place where Government work is being  
done. Some officials believe this would  
mean that alien residents living within  
the proscribed distance from one of  
these places would be forced to move.  
Definite instructions on this point are  
expected to arrive in a short time.

**Cloudy Skies for Easter  
With Rain in Morning**

**THE TEMPERATURES.**

1 a. m. .... 40 10 a. m. .... 46  
6 a. m. .... 41 2 p. m. .... 52

**Official Forecast for St. Louis and  
vicinity: Rain tonight; tomorrow  
partly cloudy and cooler; with rain  
in the morning.**

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Weather  
predictions for the week, beginning  
Sunday, April 8, issued by the Weather  
Bureau today.

**MAIL SERVICE FROM U. S.  
TO GERMANY SUSPENDED**

**Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria Said to  
Have Decided Upon Course  
Holland May Handle Affairs.**

LONDON, April 7.—Passports have  
been placed at the disposal of the Amer-  
ican embassy in Vienna, according to a  
dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co.  
from The Hague, quoting telegrams re-  
ceived there from the Austrian capital.

The dispatch says that Bulgaria and  
Turkey have also decided to break off  
relations with the United States and that  
Holland will probably look after  
Austrian interests in Washington and  
American interests in Vienna.

**Austrian Embassy at Washington Has  
No Advice on Reports.**

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Word that  
the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office  
had placed passports at the disposal of  
the American embassy at Vienna had not  
reached the Austrian embassy here  
early today, according to Prince Hohen-  
lohe-Schillingshöft, one of the embassy  
attachés.

**West Gulf  
States: Gener-  
ally fair, except for  
showers at be-  
ginning of the  
week in the low-  
er Mississippi  
Valley. Cooler  
weather Sunday  
and Monday, and  
moderate temper-  
ature thereafter.**

**Ohio Valley and  
Tennessee: Unset-  
tled and rains at  
beginning of the  
week, followed by  
fair until about  
Thursday or Friday, when  
rains are proba-  
ble. Cool first  
part of the week,  
followed by warmer after Tuesday.**

**Plain States and Upper and Mid-  
dle Mississippi Valleys: Except for  
rain Sunday in the central Mississippi  
Valley and unsettled weather, with  
probable rains over entire district  
about Wednesday, the week will be  
generally fair. General rise in tem-  
perature Monday and Tuesday, and  
moderate temperature.**

**JUSTICE FOR 20 YEARS BEATEN  
BY MAN NOT A CANDIDATE**

**Dr. J. T. Ashlock of Wood River Lays  
to Tobias Oetkin, Who With-  
drew From Ticket.**

A canvas of the election returns in  
Wood River Township shows that Dr.  
J. T. Ashlock who held the office of  
magistrate in Wood River for about 20  
years, was defeated. Tobias Oetkin of  
Bethalto who withdrew from the ticket  
five days before the election, was

The four successful justices are S. G.  
Cooper, J. C. Helper, A. Springer and  
Oetkin.

Ed Lasbrey of Wood River was elect-  
ed school trustee of Wood River town-  
ship.

On the question of taxation, Con-  
gress leaders feel that the burden of

# NIGHT EDITION

## TWO GERMAN RAIDERS REPORTED SIGHTED OFF ATLANTIC COAST

One Said to Have Passed Nantucket  
Shoals Lightship Going West, Other  
Seen at Virginia Capes.

## &lt;h2



## ARREST OF ALIENS IS CONTINUED BY FEDERAL AGENTS

Men Ordered Apprehended Virtually All Quasi-Officials of German Government.

**BAIL WILL BE DENIED**

Many of Thousands of Reservists in This Country Are Being Watched.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—United States Marshals and Department of Justice agents throughout the country, by orders from Attorney-General Gregory, today continued the work of arresting Germans alleged to have been identified with various conspiracies in the United States. The men, 60 in number, are suspected by the Government of having been the leaders in activities in connection with plots to blow up the Welland Canal, attempts to foment strikes in munition plants and with making bombs for destroying ships carrying sugar to the entente allies. The arrest of a number of others may be ordered.

All of the men arrested are regarded as dangerous persons to be at large. None will be allowed to give bail, it is said, and will be imprisoned, perhaps until the end of the war.

The act of Congress of 1798 authorized the Government to arrest alien enemies without reference to the courts or obtaining warrants.

**Reservists Being Watched.**

A Government official of the opinion that they probably are between 15,000 and 20,000 German reservists in the United States. Many of them are being watched by the Department of Justice.

The men are members of the groups: Those who have been convicted of violation of American neutrality in furthering German plots of various sorts and are at liberty under bond awaiting the action of higher courts; those who have been indicted by Federal grand juries for similar offenses and are at liberty under bond awaiting trial, and persons neither indicted nor convicted but whose activities have been under surveillance by the secret service or the department's bureau of investigation.

The Department of Justice is withholding the names of persons ordered apprehended, but it said that virtually all of them could be classed as quasi-officials of the German Government.

Among them, it is alleged, were the instrumentalities through which Capts. Bay-Ed and Von Papen carried out their activities in this country against the allies. A few of the numbers, it was said, could properly be classed as spies.

**Will Resist Moves for Liberty.**

The department is prepared to contest to the highest court any effort made to obtain the liberation under bond or by habeas corpus proceedings of the men ordered arrested. The manner in which the arrests were ordered made by United States Marshals forthwith, without reference to the courts, is a purely war-time step, unauthorized in time of peace, and there are only two precedents on the statute books to guide legal authorities in the fight in the country which is expected to follow.

The principal concern one, Charles Lockington, a British subject residing in Philadelphia at the outbreak of the war of 1812. In conformity with President Madison's proclamation requiring all alien enemies living within 40 miles of tidewater to report their presence to the nearest United States Marshal, Lockington reported to the Marshal at Philadelphia, and was removed to Reading, where he was given limited liberty under parole. Later he was found at large in Philadelphia, and appealed to the courts against the order to convey him back to Reading.

His case came up first in the Pennsylvania courts, and later before Justice Washington of the United States Supreme Court, sitting as a Federal Circuit Court Judge. Justice Washington sustained the President's action under the act of 1798 in an opinion in which he said:

"We are bound to sustain the first section of the law to establish by his proclamation or other public acts, rules and regulations for apprehending, restraining, securing and removing alien enemies, under the circumstances stated in the section, appear to me to be as unlimited as the Legislature could make it."

The case was never carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the ancient law has, therefore, never been passed upon by the highest court of record.

**Hamburg-American Steamship Official Among Those Arrested in N. Y.**

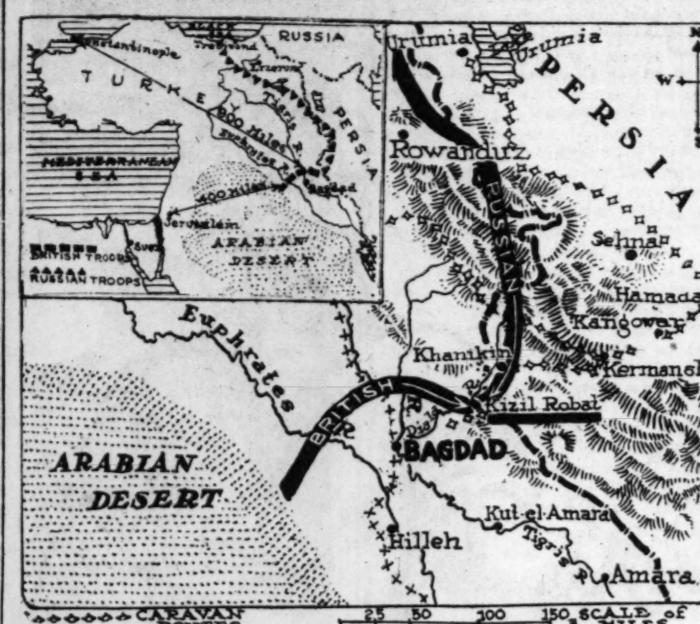
NEW YORK, April 7.—Deputy United States Marshals and agents of the Department of Justice, acting on orders from Washington, took into custody last night a number of persons who, it is alleged, have been identified with German connivance in this country.

Although the authorities refused to make any statement, it was learned that Paul Koenig, who was at liberty on an indictment growing out of the plot to blow up the Welland Canal, was taken to the Federal Building. Others included Capt. Otto Walpert, superintendent of docks for the Atlas Service of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line; Frederic Stalhoff, an importer; Dr. Carl von Bauer Breitenfeld, a chemist.

It is said that a safe in the office of one of the men was forced and a number of papers and documents seized.

Paul Koenig, early in June last, pleaded guilty in the State courts here to a charge of purchasing from a clerk of the National City Bank telegrams and other documents containing information concerning shipments of munitions to the entente allies. He was given a suspended sentence on the recommendation of District Attorney Swann of New York County. His trial on the indictment resulting from the Welland Canal

## Map Showing Where Russian and British Lines in Mesopotamia Meet



## BERLIN REPORTS ALLIES LOST 44 PLANES IN DAY

33 British and French Machines Destroyed in Aerial Combats.

### ALLIES' ADVANCE HALTS

Only Artillery Fighting Reported From the Vicinity of St. Quentin.

BERLIN, via London, April 7.—The entente allies yesterday lost 44 planes on the western front, says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters staff. Thirty-three of the British or French machines were destroyed in aerial engagements. Five German airplanes, the statement adds, did not return.

**Paris Reports Heavy Artillery Fighting Near St. Quentin.**

PARIS, April 7.—Violent cannonading went on during last night on the French front south of St. Quentin, the region of Dalton and Grigny, the War Office announced today. The artillery was very active also northeast of Berry-Au-Bac.

German reconnoitering forces caught near the fire of the French guns were dispersed. South of Ville-Ui-Bois a German attack was repelled.

Grenade fighting east of Saigneville resulted advantageously to the French. West of the Meuse German trenches were successfully raided by French troops.

The French official communication issued last night reported progress for the French troops northwest of Rheims, where sanguinary fighting has been in progress for two days. Elsewhere on the front bombardments had predominated.

**British Capture Another Town North of St. Quentin.**

LONDON, April 7.—Continuing their attacks north of St. Quentin the British have captured the village of Lempire, north of Ronson. The official communication from headquarters in France says prisoners were taken and that large numbers of German dead were found. The operation in the past week between St. Quentin and Arras, the statement adds, resulted in severe German losses.

**More Than 9000 Russians Captured on Stokold.**

BERLIN, via London, April 6.—More than 9000 Russians, 15 guns and 150 machine guns and mine throwers were captured by the Germans in their attack on the Russian bridge on the Stokold, the War Office announces.

### PRESIDENT ORDERS SEIZURE OF ALL RADIO STATIONS

**Those Needed for Naval Communication Will Be Operated, and the Others Closed.**

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Seizure of all radio stations in the United States and its possessions, operation of those needed for naval communications and closing of others, was authorized yesterday by President Wilson. The President's order says:

"Whereas it is necessary to operate certain radio stations for radio communication by the Government and to insure that other radio stations not so operated, or inimical to the proper conduct of the war against the Imperial German Government and the successful termination thereof.

"Now, therefore, it is ordered by virtue of authority vested in me by the Act to regulate radio communication, approved August 18, 1912, that such radio stations within the jurisdictions of the United States as are required for naval communications, shall be taken over by the Government of the United States and used and controlled by it, to the exclusion of any other control or use; and furthermore that all radio stations not necessary to the Government of the United States for naval communications may be closed for radio communication.

The enforcement of this order is hereby delegated to the Secretary of the Navy, who is authorized to direct to take such action in the premises as to him may appear necessary.

### MEXICO WITHHOLDS COMMENT ON U. S. WAR DECLARATION

**Receipt of Formal Notice is Awaited, Secretary of the Foreign Office Says.**

MEXICO CITY, April 7.—Comment official or otherwise upon the declaration of war by the United States was withheld today by the Mexican Foreign Office, pending the receipt of formal notice from the United States Government.

Press dispatches announcing the action taken by Congress, with details of the vote, were perused carefully by Under Secretary Garza Perez, who is in charge of the Foreign Office until a successor is appointed to Senor Aguilar.

He said that any declaration by the Mexican Government would be improper until Mexico had been officially placed in possession of the information that the United States and Germany are at war. No indication would be given by him, he said, as to if any official statement regarding the situation of Mexico as a neutral would be made later.

President Carranza, with most of his department heads, were absent from their offices owing to the Good Friday holiday.

**German in Maine Must Register.**

AUGUSTA, Me., April 7.—Gov. McKen- ken last night issued a proclamation directing all subjects of the German Imperial Government to appear within 24 hours before the town clerks or boards of registration and register.

## SOCIALISTS MEET HERE TO DRAFT PARTY WAR POLICY

Temporary Chairman Tells Convention That Organization Has Lost Its Spirit.

**Two hundred delegates of the National Socialist party, from every state in the Union, assembled at the Planters Hotel this morning in extraordinary session to discuss America's entrance in the war, heard Morris Hillquit of New York, temporary chairman of the convention, de-**

**clare:**

"The convention will make or unmake the Socialist party in America; we must present a strong militant front, and every soldier of the social revolution must stand by his party."

St. Louis held sessions enthusiasm such a colorful convention. With delectably formed, highly intellectual, such as John Sparro, the writer, sit big workingmen, and young Jews gathered near long-whiskered patriarchs of the party.

**St. Louis**

**commission men**

**paid \$8.10 to \$25.25 a bushel.**

**This means that the consumer**

**must pay at least \$9 a bushel.**

**Before the European war started in**

**August, 1914, navy beans were sell-**

**ing at \$2.25 to \$2.50 a bushel in the**

**St. Louis market.**

**This was considered**

**to be a very high price.**

**Before the end of the European war**

**the price had advanced to \$3 a**

**bushel and it has been mounting**

**steadily since then.**

**Butter a Bushel Now.**

**Practically all of the navy beans**

**which reach St. Louis are shipped**

**here from Michigan.**

**For consignments received yesterday St. Louis**

**commission men paid \$8.10 to \$25.25 a**

**bushel.**

**This means that the consumer**

**must pay at least \$9 a bushel.**

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**the price had advanced to \$3 a**

**bushel and it has been mounting**

**steadily since then.**

**Butter Also Higher.**

**The average wholesale price of butter**

**last year was \$3.25 cents a pound.**

**The present quotation is \$3 cents.**

**In May and June, 1897, the market**

**quotation was \$2.50 cents a pound.**

**As has been the case with all other**

**food commodities, meat has**

**increased in price.**

**Meat Much Higher.**

**All kinds of meats have shared in**

**the general advance, and dealers say**

**that because of the shortage of stock**

**and the high cost of feeding them**

**they have been forced to raise their**

**prices.**

**Meat**

**much higher.**

**Meat**

## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER, Dec. 12, 1878.  
Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.,  
210-212 N. Broadway.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL IN ADVANCE  
Daily and Sunday, one year.....\$2.50  
Daily and Sunday, one month.....\$2.50  
Sunday only, one year.....\$2.50  
Sunday only, one month.....\$2.50  
Remit either by postal order, express money order or  
St. Louis exchange.

By Carrier, in St. Louis and Suburbs, per month.....\$2.50  
Carrier, Out of St. Louis, per month.....\$2.50  
Entered at postoffice, St. Louis, Mo., as second-class  
matter. Post Office No. 6000. Kislock, Central 6000

## THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM.

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

## Post-Dispatch

Average circulation entire  
year 1916

Sunday, 356,193  
Daily, 204,201

The POST-DISPATCH sells  
more papers in St. Louis and Sub-  
urbs every day in the year than  
there are homes in the city.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Mr. Mackay Replies.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
Mr. L. P. Custer's "gloat" over "one Jeff MacKay" because the Legislature has abolished capital punishment may be premature. The Legislature is not the Supreme Court of the United States, but even this final authority has reversed itself several times. The laws of nature, established by the Creator, will finally prevail over any of the contrary edicts of man.

Mr. Custer refers to a letter of mine which you printed on Feb. 18, 1916. It was a reply to his. In his answer, he ignored all the scientific facts stated and which I have no space now to repeat. Instead, he quoted from the Scriptures, of which there are as many interpretations as there are churches, and no Supreme Court to decide which is right. He called, and again calls, my letter "Malthusian" of which he evidently does not understand the meaning. Malthus advocated a law which would decrease population by putting a "moral restraint" on the propagating impulse. My letter contained no such idea. It was, I think, specifically, that the Creator prevents the overproduction of every living creature, man included, by providing an enemy which is constantly seeking to kill him or it, for food or self-preservation. It was suggested that accidents and wars involving the "survival of the fittest" may also be part of the same design. It was also argued to be in accordance with the Creator's plan that murderers, abnormal criminals, idiots, suffering incurables and deformed infants should be painlessly exterminated. Mr. Custer evidently belongs to the "Pacifist" school. JEFF MACKAY.

A Dangerous Crossing.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
Will you please call the attention of the public to crossing at Tuxedo boulevard and Big Bend road? Will the people wait until some terrible accident happens before the embankments on either side, which obstruct the view, have been removed?

AUTHOR.

Merely Expresses Patriotism.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
In my sojourn around the different parts of the city the last two or three nights, I have been brought in contact with certain people, who, it seems, have been misinformed as to why we are displaying the flag at this time. I have been told by several, but none seem to know where this information came from, that to display the flag now means that you want war, and the only way to keep from it is not to display the flag. Anything that you can say to set these people right on this will be greatly appreciated.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Germany's Record of Infamy.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
When the great war has become a matter of history, Germany may take pardonable pride in the glorious record of her achievements. Chief among these will be three:

1. The invasion and devastation of an unoffending and peace-loving little nation, because "military necessity" is paramount to justice, and national agreements are "scraps of paper."

2. The destruction of scores of merchant vessels and the courageous killing of non-combatants, neutrals, women and children, in order to uphold the "freedom of the seas."

3. The attempt to secretly engage a nation which has declared war on her in a plot for the invasion and partial dismemberment of a neutral country, for which she has professed the friendliest feelings, and with which she "does not want, and never did want" war.

Of course, these are very great accomplishments; but there are many other equally praiseworthy, such as the bomb-dropping from Zeppelins, the execution of Miss Cavell, the ravaging of France, and the deportation of the Belgians.

Truly inspiring achievements! Germans, reading of these heroic deeds in years to come, will have just cause to exclaim: "Let us be true to the noble ideals and sublime standards which our forefathers established when they struggled so gallantly to restore to a barbaric world the true conception of honor, law and justice!"

ST. LOUISIAN.

Our Peace Prophet.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
May we hope this to be Mr. Bryan's last peace move. His proposed appeal to Congress for their support for peace at any cost. If Mr. Bryan is seeking plummage for his cap he should not select such costly ones. Since he is determined to sport a few gay feathers, I would suggest he go back to his grape-juice formula. We loath his peace philosophy and would drown it with the loud ring of parading.

MRS. M. A. B.

## NOW FOR THE WAR LEGISLATION.

President Wilson's call for volunteers was accompanied by a statement explaining the legislation desired from Congress to facilitate the raising of adequate war forces.

Voluntary enlistment is relied on to increase the regular army and national guard to war strength. For the gathering of additional troops, selective conscription will be employed. That the need for these additional forces is to be forestalled by drafting as soon as practicable from the states their quota according to population and placing the men under preparatory training is implied.

We're still neutral in one respect. We don't care which one of our allies delivers the solar plexus blow to the Hohenzollerns.

## CUBA—EXHIBIT A.

Viva Cuba! About 19 years ago the United States went to war to vindicate the democracy of the island in its controversy with autocratic Spain. After almost two decades the United States has itself come to grips with the most powerful autocracy of its time. On the very day of its proclamation to the world that the justice of the quarrel must come to the arbitrament of war, Cuba comes out on our side through a declaration by its chief executive that the welfare of his country demands its allegiance with us in the strife.

In the great struggle of the nations Cuba can hope to be only a pawn. But as the insignificant pawn often means the difference between losing the game and winning it, so the potentialities of Cuba are significant. Any of its important harbors, used as a German submarine base, might serve as the lair of the serpent which should sting our naval power at the time when its greatest trial may come. It is well to know that the Cuban Government will do everything in its power to prevent such dangerous possibilities.

Of far more importance than this, however, is Cuba's endorsement of the check the United States has written upon the bank of the world's good faith.

Better than any other people in the world the Cubans know whether America's political philosophy is solvent. When we went to war in 1898 most of the world was disinclined to believe in the purity of our motives. We said we were fighting for the freedom of an abused people, but the world believed we were fighting for our own aggrandizement. After the war we could have gobbled Cuba and nobody would have questioned the lawfulness of the act. But we deliberately gave up our most valuable prize because we had gone into the war not for prizes but for an ideal.

We have entered the present war on the highest moral grounds it is possible for a nation to assume. The Cuban President's message might well be marked as Exhibit A, on which we shall be content to rest the case.

## MEALTICKET AFTER THE WAR.

A Berlin critic writes: "The entry of rich America may solve the question of compensation for the cost of the war." This great thought was probably not evolved on the spur of the moment. Former Ambassador Gerard is quoted as saying, in a speech at Harrisburg, Pa., that the military leaders of Germany planned to attack this country after the end of the European war, to get the indemnity which they cannot get from their earlier enemies.

Against this testimony, however, we have the wisdom of Senator Stone, who has assured us that

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## PASSING OF SMITH ACADEMY.

The secretary of the corporation of Washington University announces in a public advertisement the discontinuance of Smith Academy.

During nearly 40 years this preparatory school has filled an honorable and useful place among the educational institutions of St. Louis. Its passing will be regretted, but the reasons officially assigned thereto have a significance deeply gratifying to St. Louisans.

Since the reorganization of the City Board of Education two decades ago the free high schools have made marked progress in facilities and quality of instruction. In exceptional cases private schools, like Smith Academy, still have helpfulness, but those cases are not numerous enough to make easy the change now seen to be desirable. Its plant will be turned over to the Christian Brothers' College.

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## War Activities of Women Take a Tremendous Spurt As Nation Faces Conflict

Militia of Mercy Has Fund of \$90,000 Now and Will Raise \$100,000 More.

ACCEPTED BY DANIELS

Society and Stage in Big Benefit—Auxiliary to Naval Reserves Opens Quarters.

MARGUERITE MOORES MARSHALL NEW YORK, April 7.

INE thousand New York women, members of the Militia of Mercy, are about to co-operate in a distinctively original and carefully thought out plan of war relief work for the wives and families of the naval militia and volunteers, who, in this patriotic emergency, are entering the United States army and navy.

A fund of \$90,000 is pledged and ready for the work, and methods have been perfected for raising an additional \$100,000 at an early date. Mrs. John Hays Hammond, president of the Militia of Mercy, and her associates on the board of directors have effected a simple yet entirely comprehensive and practical organization, attesting to the best advantage the women workers and the funds at their disposal.

Skilled and tactful investigators have been gathering details of the condition of the families of men in the naval reserve, and a mass of data is at the disposal of the Militia of Mercy. Secretary Daniels has formally accepted their offer to stand behind every New York man on the first line of defense and make sure that his family suffers in no way for his patriotism.

A big gray model battleship left the headquarters of the Militia of Mercy and "floated" down Fifth avenue, together with large placards announcing the special patriotic duties assumed by the organization. At the same time the executive council met and afterward Mrs. Hammond announced more details of the gigantic war relief activity which she and her co-workers are to undertake.

Some of the women associated with her are Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. William K. Harcourt, Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, Mrs. E. M. House, Mrs. George W. Wickerson, Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Mrs. A. Mitchell Hall II, Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Mrs. John Furrow Mitchell, Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Claude C. Pinney, Miss Helen Frick.

How Women Help.

"The best patriot is the man who joins the navy, for it is our country's first line of defense. We should expect more enlistments from New York than from any other state because we have more people here. Because I believe these things I am doing what I always said no human force can compare to the undaunted—speaking on street corners."

This is what I heard from Mrs. Margaret Crumpacker, the Pauline Revere of the Navy Recruiting Bureau, and Chairman of New York's newest feminine patriotic organization, the Auxiliary to the Naval Reserve. It opened headquarters at the Hotel Biltmore, although for several days Mrs. Crumpacker and Mrs. Charles Francis Bedford (secretary of the auxiliary) have been touring Manhattan in an automobile and sounding a clarion call to youthful slackers.



## New Paris Styles For the Summer

LEGANCE for a woman consists in wearing that which is appropriate that is, clothing which harmonizes with her own idea and which is suited to every hour and circumstance in which she may find herself, according to Paul Poiret, creator of fashions in Paris. He has sent with a letter to this country 14 models, which have been reproduced by his own representatives here in America for American women. One house in each of several large cities, including St. Louis, is privileged to show these. These models are all practical, and are to be sold at reasonable prices, they say.

The first in what is known as a bibbed skirt. It is made of taffeta, either plain or checks or plaids. The skirt is full, and is gathered at the waist with an oblong piece of silk extending up across the front. This bib is edged with a ruffie of the silk, and adorned with a bit of gay embroidery. A white blouse is worn with this, having cuffs of the silk, which bear touches of the same embroidery. The bib is suspended by a white cord about the neck, and the skirt shows the lines of the new "barrel" style.

Another skirt, for sport wear, is made of washable materials, the lower part being of white, while the upper, extending six or eight inches below the waist, is of colored linen. This colored linen, green, gold, mauve, Delft—whatever color is chosen—extends above the narrow white belt in a crenelated fashion, with tiny tassels to soften the effect. Washable cords extend over the shoulders, seeming to hold up the skirt. A pocket at one side where the two colors meet is a useful touch.

One evening gown is designed particularly for summer wear. It is made of crepe miette in pearl gray, and is lined with rose. It is also made in white, black, gold, robin's egg blue, lined with rose or any other suitable color. It is also offered in cloth of silver or gold.

The Oriental origin of this gown is shown in its long, rather loose lines and in the tasseled sash about the hips.

The neck shows the new fashionable straight across cut in front, but has a surprise effect in the back. The short sleeves and the right side of the skirt are all slightly, to show the lining of a contrasting color.

An interesting wrap to wear over such a gown has no buttons or other fastenings, but is put on like a scarf. All one has to do is to keep it on its shoulders, then it hangs back over one's shoulders, then the tasseled tassels holding it in place.

The wrap is lined with a contrasting color, and saved from a too severe simplicity by a lavish trimming of heavy fringe.

Another youthful gown, said to be quite the ideal for the college girl or the young matron to wear to restaurant luncheons, consists of a skirt of soft silk, crepe miette preferred, made on the lines of a peasant's smock and attached to a navy blue serge skirt at the hips, by vermillion buttons below which a band of brilliant colored embroidery is placed. Another touch of this embroidery appears on the pockets. This model is also reproduced in white hangerchief linen for the blouse, and Irish linen for the skirt. The skirt is either of white, rose color or Delft blue. The sleeves of the blouse are long and gathered into a cuff about three inches deep; the plain round collar of white is finished off at the neck by a small bow.

A suite of white serge shows a closely plaited skirt, mounted on a low-cut waistcoat, thus forming a dress to be worn with a guimpe. The collar, cuffs and pockets of both coat and waistcoat are finished off with bands of black and white domino checks. Bright red buttons add a charming dash of color.

This M. Poiret considers just the thing for the country club and the seashore.

Another suit, which the fashion folk believe will prove popular this year, consists of a waistless skirt of white serge, with a coat of navy or Belgian blue peau de soie. The striking thing about this coat is that it has a wide collar, cuffs and sash belt, which is crossed in back and tied loosely in front, being passed through slits to the under side of the coat, are bound in white.

A coat dress for the business woman is made of navy blue or tan serge, trimmed with plain white linen. This is so practical as to be almost like a uniform.

For those who like marmalade or a conserve of some sort for breakfast, the following recipes were offered:

ORANGE AND GRAPES RICOTTA MARMALADE—Wash fresh oranges very thin.

Cover with 2/3 cups of boiling water, let it simmer gently for 1 hour. Set aside for 30 hours. Measure liquid and again bring to the boiling point; add an equal amount of sugar which has been heated. Simmer gently until it will form a jelly.

CRANBERRY CONSERVE—Cook 1 quart of cranberries, the juice and pulp of 2 oranges, 2 lemons, and 1 grapefruit. Cover it with 2/3 cups of boiling water, which seems much like an extension of the rolling collar, are used as far as hips; below them, the skirt is fastened by invisible snaps. A broad pocket on each side is buttoned on to the skirt with a row of buttons on a white band, into which an extra amount of fullness is gathered in a sort of panel effect.

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For those who like marmalade or a conserve of some sort for breakfast, the following recipes were offered:

ORANGE AND GRAPES RICOTTA MARMALADE—Wash fresh oranges very thin.

Cover with 2/3 cups of boiling water, let it simmer gently for 1 hour. Set aside for 30 hours. Measure liquid and again bring to the boiling point; add an equal amount of sugar which has been heated. Simmer gently until it will form a jelly.

CRANBERRY CONSERVE—Cook 1 quart of cranberries, the juice and pulp of 2 oranges, 2 lemons, and 1 grapefruit. Cover it with 2/3 cups of boiling water, which seems much like an extension of the rolling collar, are used as far as hips; below them, the skirt is fastened by invisible snaps. A broad pocket on each side is buttoned on to the skirt with a row of buttons on a white band, into which an extra amount of fullness is gathered in a sort of panel effect.

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# BELGIAN RELIEF SHIP SUNK; HAD \$350,000 CARGO

Anna Fostenes Bound From New York to Rotterdam With Grain.

## NO AMERICANS ABOARD

Had Crew of Fifty and Sailed Under the Norwegian Flag.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The Belgian relief steamer Anna Fostenes, carrying \$350,000 worth of grain to Rotterdam, has been sunk by a German submarine. The vessel carried no Americans.

A cablegram received here by the Belgian Relief Commission announced the sinking of the ship, which left New York March 2, via Halifax.

The message read:

"Trevier and Anna Fostenes sunk off Holland." The loss of the Trevier, a Belgian relief ship, torpedoed without warning, and of the Feistein, also a relief ship, presumably by a mine, was announced several days ago. In view of the coupling of names of the two ships and the Anna Fostenes in the latest message, the commission has cabled London for further information. The possibility was suggested by the commission that the message alluded to the Feistein, owing to the similarity of the names. The Anna Fostenes' crew numbered 50 men. She flew the Norwegian flag.

## REMUSTERING OF FIRST REGIMENT IN FEDERAL SERVICE BEGUN

# Ford

Buy It From  
**JOHNSON OLIVE**

Oldest Ford Dealer in the City.  
Ford Cars—Ford Parts—Ford Service

## CHURCH NOTICES

FIRST PRIMITIVE CHURCH OF CHRIST—SILENT—Bible lesson and service, 8 p.m. on the 1st and 3rd Saturday evenings of the month. Annual healing and testimonial meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Lecture by Leon Greenbaum, D.C. Subject: "The Good Basis of Ministry." Address: St. Alphonsus' Church. Interment in Calvary Cemetery. Carriages. (7)

THE THIRD CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF JERUSALEM, Rauschenbach and St. Louis avenue. Go to the church that stands for and teaches the truth about the Lord's second coming. The church that has and teaches the truth, the truth of interpretation of the Bible, and not man's interpretation. Special services and Holy Communion Sunday at 10:30 a.m. by Rev. L. G. Landenberger. All interested are cordially invited. (7)

ST. PETER'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Lindell boulevard and Spring avenue, Rev. Z. B. French, rector. Holy Communion, 6 a.m. and 7:30 a.m. Holy Communion and sermon by the rector at 10:30 a.m. The following organ, flute and clarinet: (7)

Minneapolis organ from Handel's "Penseroso." Transcription by Tobani. Professional Hymns—"Oh, the Golden glowing Morning," etc., by Rev. George T. Rider; music by R. H. Warren.

Inter. Anthem—"Christ, Our Passover,"—Fahrmann. Communion Service in E... Parker Anthem—"Christ is Arisen." (7)

CHURCH NOTICES. Subject: "The Immortal Challenge." Organ, flute, and clarinet. (7)

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## HELP WANTED—WOMEN, GIRLS

STENOGRAPHER—Young girl with several years' training in stenography, give size and experience in application. High school graduate preferred. Salary \$25 per week with chance for advancement. Box O-26 Post-Dispatch

WAITRESS—Experienced. 1008 Market st.

WAITRESS—Experienced. Palace Lunch-Restaurant, Chestnut.

WAITRESS—Edison Lunch Room, 105 N. 14th.

WAITRESS—Apply Jullier's Restaurant, 209 N. 14th.

WOMAN—For washing \$3500. Russell.

WOMAN—Who can speak German to help in back house kitchen. 117 S. 7th st.

WOMAN—For restaurant. Restaurant work. 2500 N. Broadway.

WOMAN—To work in kitchen, one who can do ironing. Restaurant. 1028 Chestnut.

WOMAN—Wanted, housekeeper. 1200 Chestnut.

WOMAN—Experienced, colored, washing range. Apply L. J. Cohen & Co., 4800 McKeeless.

LAUNDRY HELP WANTED

MARKER—Rough-dry, and assorter. Asco Laundry Co., 3700 Olive st.

LAUNDRY HELP WANTED—Experienced, good salary. Compton Heights Laundry, 2118 Park.

SHOEWORKERS

SKIVERS—Experienced, steady work, good pay. The Kaut-Relth Shoe Co., Carthage.

VAMPIRES—In stitching and fusing sectors. American Gentleman Factory, Jefferson and Randolph.

SALESLADIES WANTED

LADIES—Earn vacation expenses introducing magazine during spare moments. New York to St. Louis. Write for details.

WOMAN—For work, \$1000 per month.

WOMAN—Experienced, colored, washing range.

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BUSINESS CHANCES

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FOR SALE—One-tenth interest in a patent, 1/10th, in the class of its own. Box O-27 Post-Dispatch.

STOCK—Want to sell my stock in good, active, every expense paid, for \$1000.00.

WOMAN—If you qualify, can make my position, paying \$3000 per year. Box W-200 Post-Dispatch.

WOMEN—Opportunities in the new Kentucky fields. Write Walter Schaefer, Irvine, Ky.

Wonderful Opportunities in South America

There never was in our country such opportunity for industrial enterprises—stock raising, mining, lumbering, and so on.

How to proceed. Four years in business there, connections in 3 republics with big concerns and a large number of business men who want to do, we can save you money and time.

Write to the American Association for South American Information, Adelphi Bldg., 10th and Chestnut.

A Large Corporation of Chicago

Operating a chain of general stores through the country. If you are desirous of selling your store, state full particulars as to the size of store, location, and so on, and we will give you a list of sales, and write a general letter of what has been done since you have been in business.

Write to the American Association for South American Information, Adelphi Bldg., 10th and Chestnut.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

COAL AND ICE BUSINESS—3 horses.

Wagons; separate sale of each if desired.

CONFECTIONERY—Opposite school; chess, 2300 Bell.

CONFECTIONERY—Sales 25% daily.

No reasonable offer refused. Box O-71 Post-Dispatch.

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**The Post-Dispatch  
Daily Short Story**

**Silas Invests in  
an Overcoat**

By Charles A. Goddard.

LD Silas Warner was about to buy an overcoat.

"I just can't mend this black coat of yours any more, Silas," Mrs. Warner told him. "You had better buy a new one and sell this to someone."

Coming only once in six or eight years as it did, this event was of sufficient importance to warrant Silas' shopping about a bit.

He never indulged even in a try-on at the Toggery—all their coats seemed too "poppo cocky" to Silas. Abbott's Clothes Shop could not meet his idea of price. Silas had to have service; and he had to get that service at a bargain price. While Silas made his headquarters at the First National Bank, where he was a solid pillar, his object in life was to add to the supply of dollars already in the bank's "hold"—not to help any of the golden ones to escape.

"Whichever Silas Warner spends a dollar," someone had said, "the eagle is shy several tail feathers."

"I guess Josey will have to make that coat do another year," Silas contemplated as he strolled down the street from the Toggery.

He paused to look in the windows of a new clothing and furnishings store, operated by one Herman Wiel.

"WE BUY AND SELL TAILORS": "RESCUED GARMENTS—We can save you \$5 or \$10 on a suit or overcoat."

That was the sign Silas read in Herman's window, and it was the center of an attractive display of garments.

"Would you like to see what I've got today, Mr. Warner?" Herman was in the doorway.

"I ain't partic'lar about buyin' today, but I will take a look, if you've got anything 'specially cheap in an overcoat," And Silas followed Herman inside.

"It was an overcoat I was thinking of, Mr. Warner, when I spoke for I just got a fine overcoat last night that would just fit you; maybe with a little change or two—and the nice part of it is, someone else paid some of the price for you."

That situation sounded attractive to Silas. "What Jye mean? Someone else paid some of the price?"

"Here's the coat," said Herman, as he threw a garment on the table. "I do think you ought to tell you who had it made, paid for it and then refused it, but you can see it's a mighty fine coat. Sils into it." Well, Mr. Warner, it might have been made for you except it's a little full at the neck, but I can fix that in 10 minutes."

Silas saw 10 years' wear in the coat, with Josey's careful maintenance.

"What's its price?"

"Seventy-five dollars"—"Too much."

"I said \$75, and that's right. But someone else paid for part of it. He didn't like it and I got it so I could sell it for \$40. Don't suppose I ought to say who it was, but it won't do any harm—it was Jim Leary."

Silas understood then. Jim Leary was spending in a generation a family fortune that had taken five generations to accumulate. Selling a \$75 overcoat for a song, just because some trifle was wrong, or his mind had changed, was the Jim Leary way of circulating the good currency of the realm. He had no idea, however, of paying more than \$20.

Silas was having the apple fall into his lap already pared. He thrust his hands into the large pockets. His right hand came in contact with something. Silas' finger tips, after a quick scouting, told him that the object was a wallet—and a fat one.

"The coat's not worth \$40 to me, but I'll take it as I need one pretty bad." Silas peeled three bills off a fat roll. "And you needn't mind fixin' the collar. I'll just wear it home."

"Well, Josey," said Silas as he surprised his wife by coming home early. "I got me a 'treat. And I found this pocketbook in it."

Silas produced the wallet. Josey watched him with surprise as he unstrapped it and flipped out a sheaf of bills—hand bills printed on a print paper announcing one of Herman's special Saturday sales.

That evening Herman Wiel included in his wholesale order one-twelfth dozen overcoats No. x1427 at \$120 per dozen.

**The Sandman Story  
for To-night**

BY MRS. F. A. WALKER

**Squank and the Mournful Monobooboo**

ONE day as little Squank, the fairytale goblin of the Fairy Queen Esmeralda, was in the Court garden gathering honey-dew for supper he came upon the Queen sitting alone in sadness.

"Oh, Queen!" cried little Squank, "why art thou so sorrowful?" "I am grieving about the Mournful Monobooboo, my neighbor, who rules the country beyond Purple Forest. She spends her whole time the livelong day in weeping and wailing. She sheds so many tears that she uses up 47 handkerchiefs a day and everything about her mansion is damp."

"But why does she weep and wail?" asked Squank.

"Nobody knows, and I don't believe she knows herself. She has everything on earth that her heart can wish. She has only to express a desire for her multitude of faithful servants and her host of loving subjects to gratify it. Yet she mourns day and night."

"And what does she do with herself for occupation?" asked Squank.

"She doesn't do a single thing. She doesn't have to. Everything is done for her."

"Oh, ho!" chuckled little Squank to himself. "So that's the way with this Monobooboo person is it? I think I can cure this weeping Monobooboo."

give one of them the wrong medicine, and there are 15 chances that one of the cooks will burn the dinner, and—and-and! I'm so miserable-boohoo-boohoo!" and she burst into fresh floods of tears, while the maids rushed up with dry handkerchiefs.

Chuckling to himself, little Squank slipped away, and, putting spurs to his dragonfly, hastened to the King of the Goblins.

"King!" he cried, "send a host of goblins to the mansion of the Mournful Monobooboo tonight, and have them carry away the 17 housemaids and the 15 cooks and all the maidservants except one little girl and the Prime Minister."

"It shall be done," cried the King, and, blowing on his horn, he summoned a host of goblins. And that night while the Mournful Monobooboo lay sobing in her sleep the goblins came and did as Squank had asked, leaving nad one but the little nurse girl.

Now, when the Mournful Monobooboo awoke next morning she started to weep right away, but soon, missing the breakfast that was always brought to her, she began to grow hungry and called for her maid to bring it. But no maid came. Much puzzled, she went to the kitchen, but not a cook was there. Just then she heard the 19 children clamoring for breakfast.

"Oh, little Squank," she exclaimed, "How did you cure her?"

"Well, I'm no doctor," answered Squank. And he told the Queen how he had taken away all the servants and compelled the Mournful Monobooboo to get busy.

"For, remember, Oh, Queen!" he said, "that no one who is idle can be happy and no one who is kept busy can be miserable."

"I'm no doctor, but I've cured the Mournful Monobooboo. You can pay your visit next Thursday in comfort."

When next Thursday the Queen went to see the Mournful Monobooboo she heard her upstairs singing merrily.

**De Profundis.**

AT the first training camp at Plattsburgh last summer an undersized "rookie" had one day struggled along through mud and water, determined to engulf him and his pack. The company was singing, and when they came to the chorus he joined in with growls and grunts that seemed to come from well down toward his belt. Beyond that, melody was not his forte. A big, bulking sergeant came along.

"What's the matter? What are you howling about?"

"I'm singing bass," explained the rookie.

"Don't do it, my boy," said the sergeant: "you're too deep down already. You come up to the surface and get the air."

**Work by the Literateur.**

HAVE you finished that essay on "Researches Into the Depths of Nature," Philomont?" asked the pretty wife.

"I have," replied the literary husband. "And the one on the 'Effect of the European War on the Nations of the Globe,' how about that?"

"That is finished."

"And the other on 'Man's Place in the History of the World,' how's that?"

"Just completed also."

"Then take Fido out for a walk. The poor dog hasn't been out doors today."

**Deadly to Rabbits.**

MRS. WHITTIER: What are you doing?

Mrs. Whittier: I'm making you a Welsh rabbit.

"Well, be careful of that cigarette you're smoking."

"Why so?"

"Because it is said that a single drop of nicotine will kill a rabbit in three and a half minutes."

**Plenty of Exercise.**

DO you take any exercise?" asked the doctor.

"Of course I do, Doc," was the reply.

"When?"

"When? Doc, you ought to see me going through bureau drawer for a collar, or through my card index."

Touchy.

GOLF Professional (giving a lesson).

You know, sir, you lift your elbow too much to play golf properly.

New member: How dare you!

"Well, I'm glad to hear that; who was the woman?"

"Why, Eve."

Prominent.

HOKUS: Is Hardup pretty well known in your town?

Pokus: I shall say he is. He's so well known he can't even borrow an umbrella.

**An Exception.**

ELSIE: Do you believe a woman ever lived who did not repeat something told her in confidence by some other woman?

South Side: Oh, no.

How is that?

You see, she don't have to read it any more; she knows it by heart and can recite it."

Truthful.

WHAT is bread worth, today?" she asked, pointing to a loaf about the size of a biscuit.

"Worth about 2 cents, lady," responded the truthful grocer, "but we're charging 10."

**Gets It, Though.**

WEST END: Did your wife read the South Side: Oh, no.

"How is that?"

You see, she don't have to read it any more; she knows it by heart and can recite it."

Truthful.

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"Worth about 2 cents, lady," responded the truthful grocer, "but we're charging 10."

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